Malting Barley and the World

Ralph A. Judd

Agenda

- Trip around the world in recognition of Seattle's flying history
- Review of Malting
- Malting as it relates to Brewing
- Barley around the world



Barley as it Relates to Malting

- Barley is the soul of Beer
- All kernels must grow: free of sprout or chitted kernels
- All kernels must grow evenly: S&B or Skinned
- Correct protein levels
- Free of mold, vermin etc.



Barley Malt

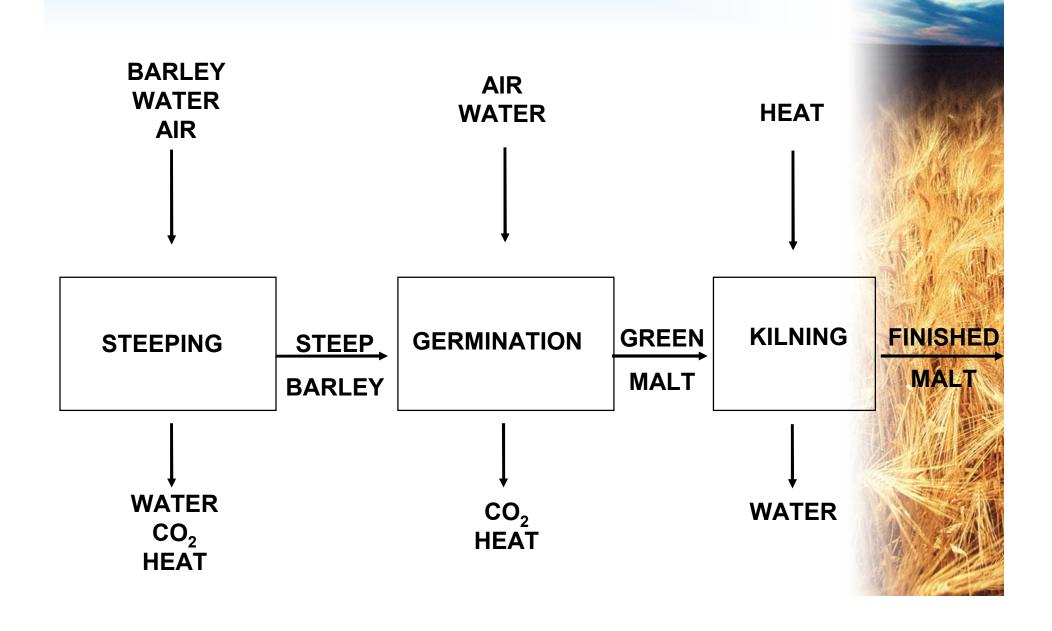
- The Roll of Malt in Brewing
- Malt Biochemistry
- The Malting Process



Barley Malt Contributions to Brewing

- Source of Carbohydrates
- Source of Protein
- Source of enzymes to reduce carbohydrates to fermentable sugar
- Source of enzymes to reduce proteins
- Source of filter material for "Wort" clarification
- Source of Color and Flavor

Malting Process



Carbohydrates

- Most abundant organic compound in nature
- All are built as chains from Glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$
- All are built by plant photosynthesis
- Common forms we recognize are sugar, starch and cellulose

Carbohydrates



Proteins

- Basic raw material in tissue and cell building
- All are built as chains from 20-25 different amino acids
- Amino acids are built from nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sometimes sulfur
- All are built by plant photosynthesis

Enzymes

- The "Worker" proteins
- Catalysts that regulate the speed of chemical reactions without being involved in or consumed by the reaction
- Function by reducing carbohydrate and protein chains by breaking bonds between glucose units and amino acid units

Barley Benefits

- Source of filter material for "Wort" clarification
 - Other grains can be malted
 - Barley malt is the best package for Brewing
- Source of color and flavor
 - 100% of Beer Color comes from barley malt
 - Significant amount of beer flavor derived from barley malt

Clean Barley





Malting Process

- Agricultural product in: Barley
- Food product out: Malt
 - All FDA processing/sanitary requirements in place
- Production cycle 8-10 days
- Malt is aged 21 days minimum before shipment
- Ship to brewery
 - Mostly railcars

Floor Malting



Steep Operation



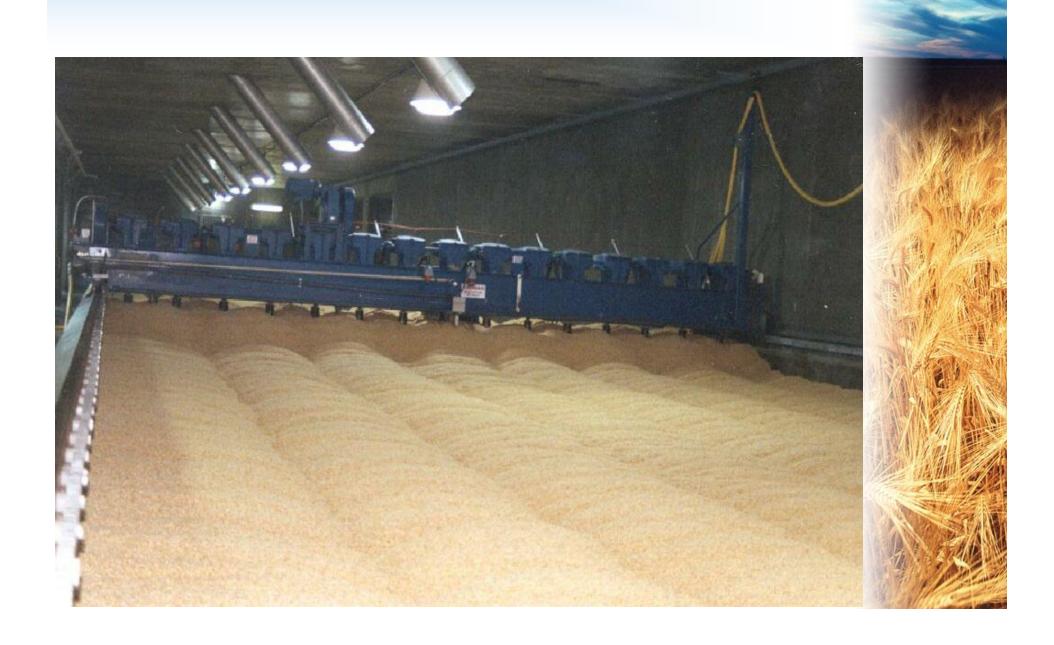
Chitted Barley



Germination Filling



Germination Day One



Germination Vessel

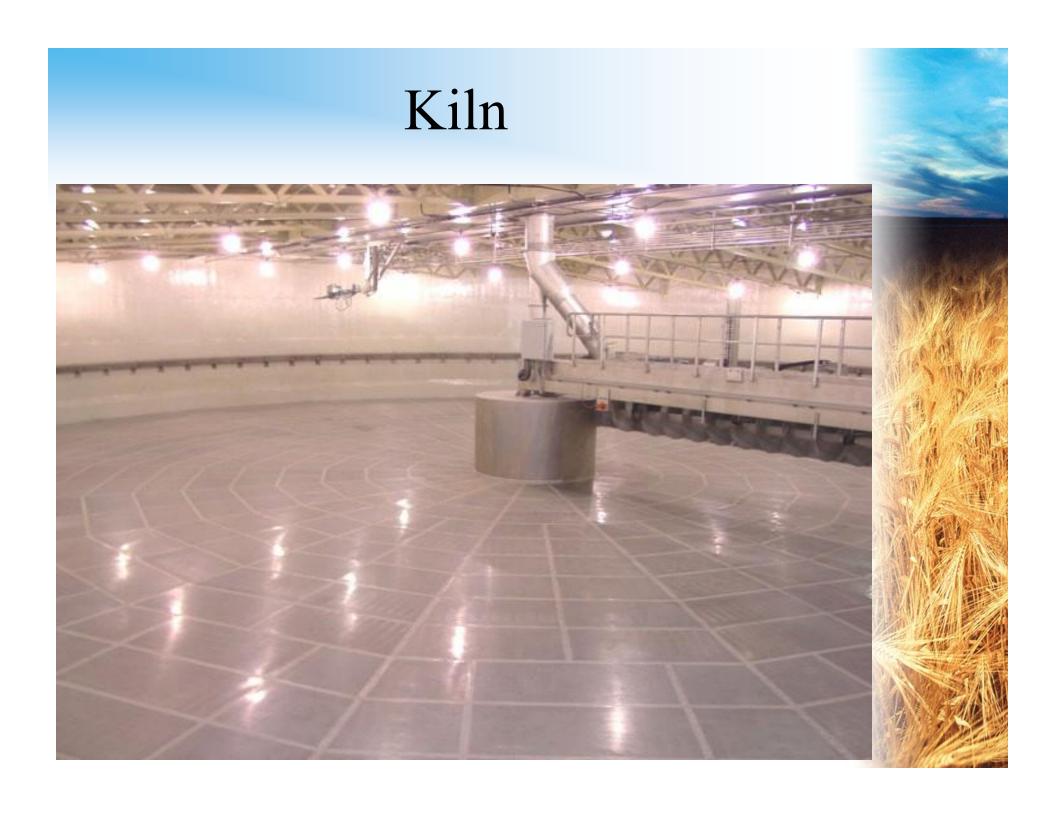




Germination Vessel Filling







Kiln Loaded

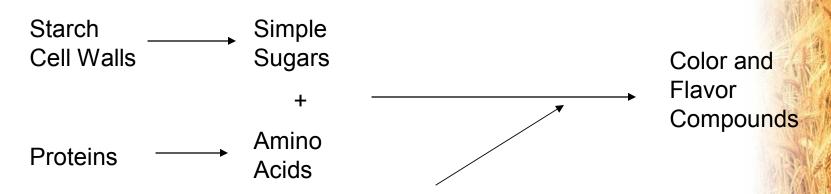




Maillard Reactions

Barley Resulting
Components Compounds
from Malt

Modification



Add Heat

The rate of reaction is impacted by available water, temperature and pH.

Specialty Malt Flavor Profiles

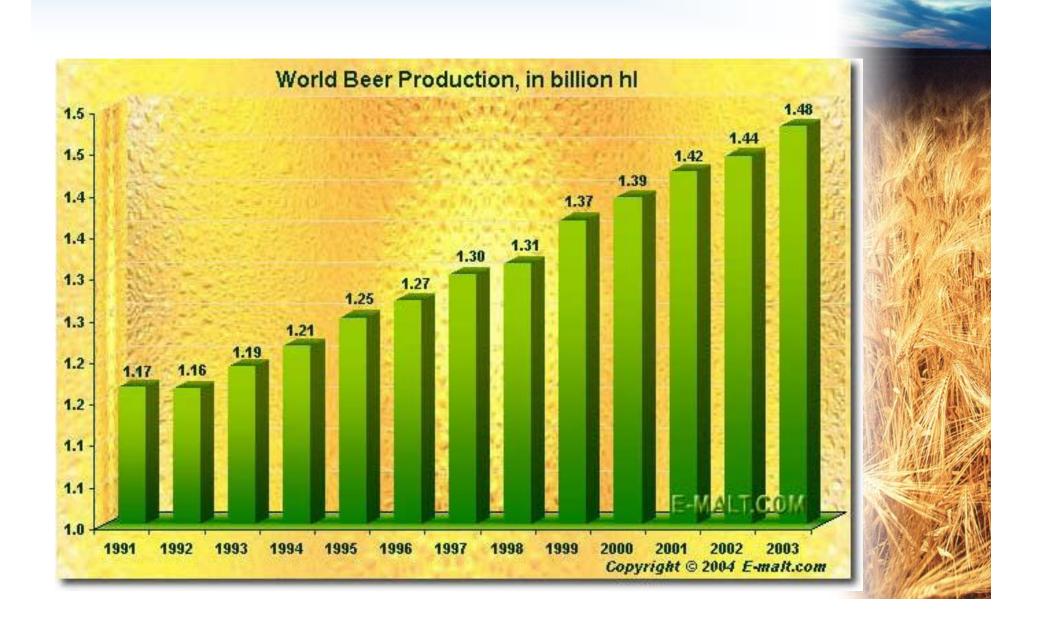
Specialty Malt			
Vienna Munich Hi-Dried	Caramel Crystal	Brown Chocolate	Black Roasted Barley
Flavor Attributes			
Sweet Malty	Caramel Very Slight Burnt Winey	Nutty Coffee SI. Burnt Chocolate Biscuit SI. Dry/Harsh	Phenolic Smoky Astringent Burnt Metallic Bitter
Color and Flavor Derived From			

Melanoidin formation, sugar degradation, or pyrolysis

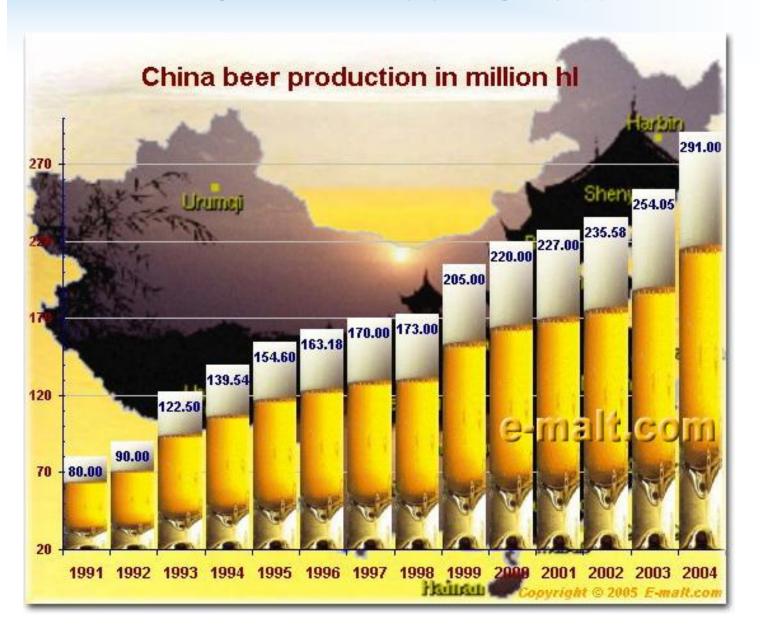
Oxidized polyphenols, amino acids

Barley Malt Around the World

World Beer Growth



China Beer Growth



Chinese Brewery





Chinese Barley Infrastructure



World Malting Barley



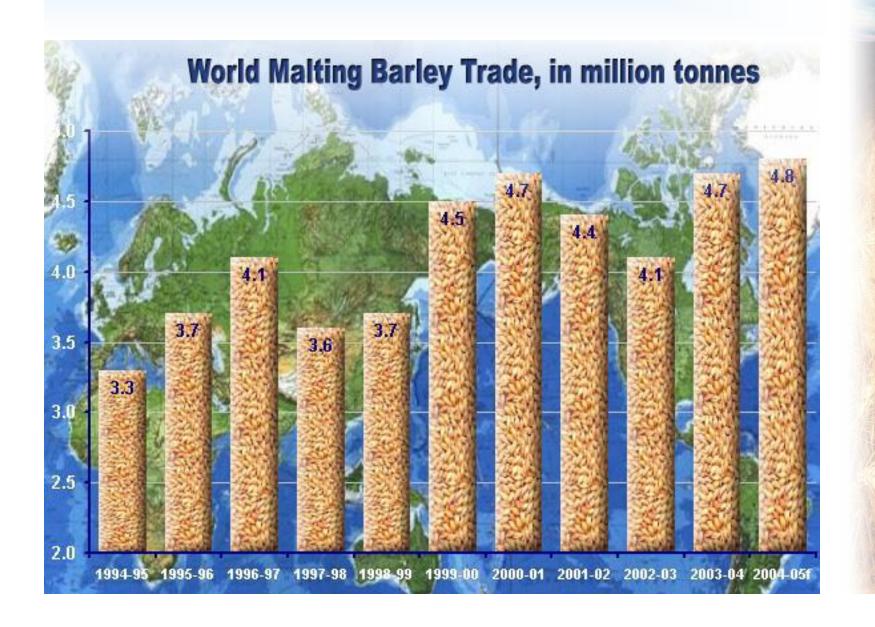
Canada Exports



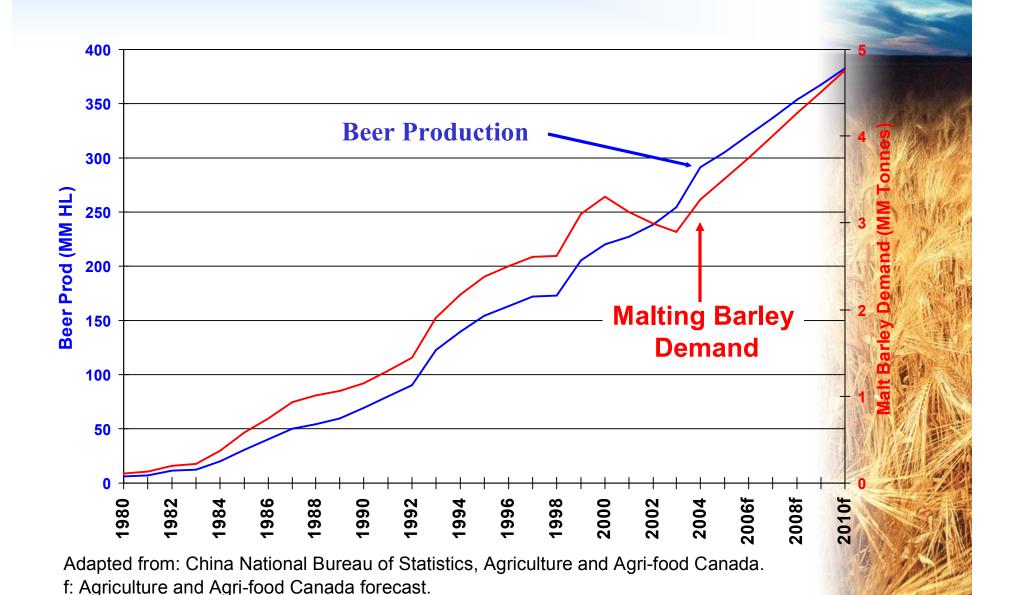
Canada Exports



World Malting Barley Growth



China: Beer vs. Malting Barley Demand

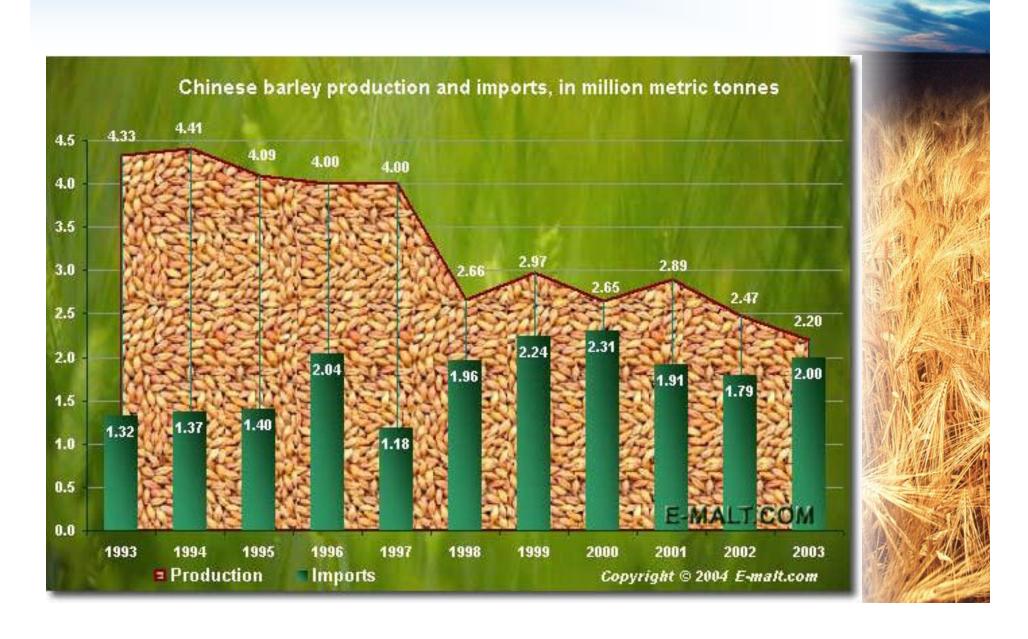


China Barley Supply

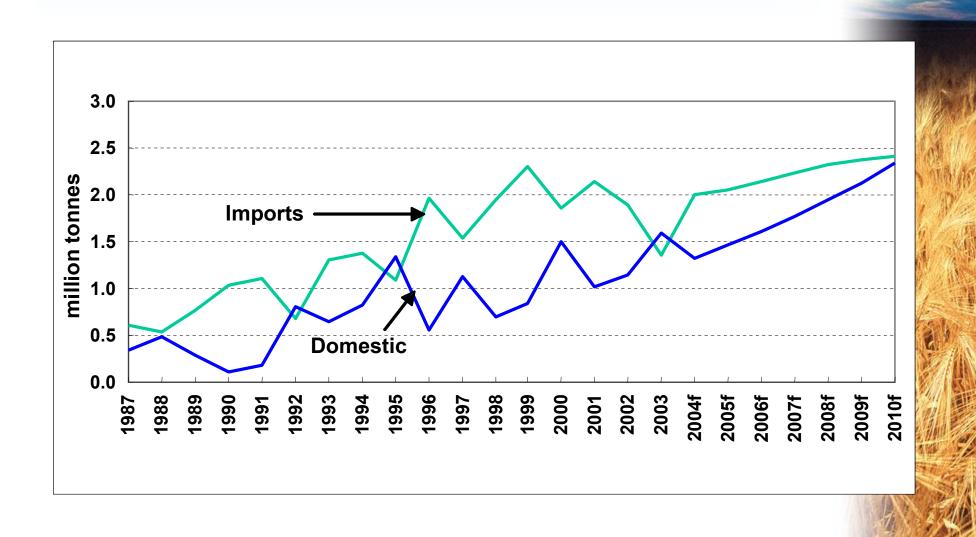


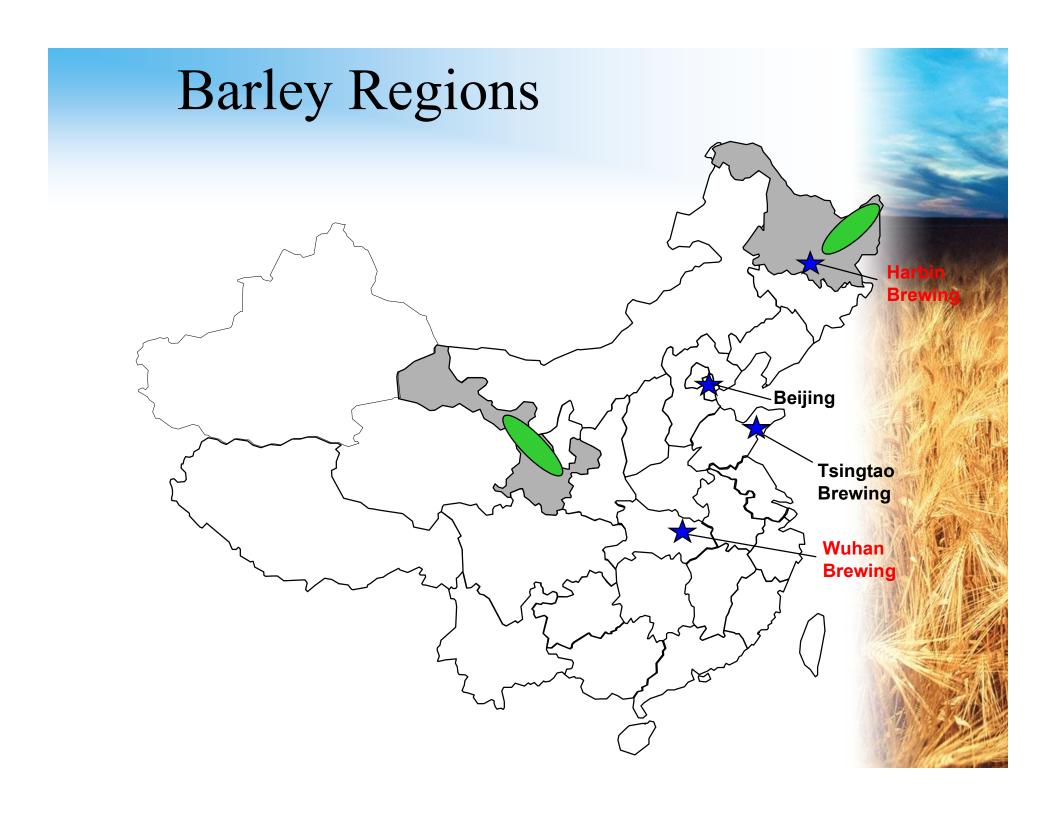


Chinese Barley



China Barley: Domestic vs. Import





China Malt Barley Production Issues

- The major issues limiting China's ability to grow its domestic malt barley supply are:
 - Low and inconsistent grain quality...variety and growing practices
 - Post harvest quality deterioration...handling and storage
 - High logistical costs and infrastructure constraints...growing region specific
 - An underdeveloped quality control system



Thank You

